

PROHIBITION IN CANADA

By BEN W. SPENCE, Toronto.

BRIEFLY SETTING FORTH--

What Canada has done.

Why it was done.

How it was done.

Result of the action taken.

APPENDIX:

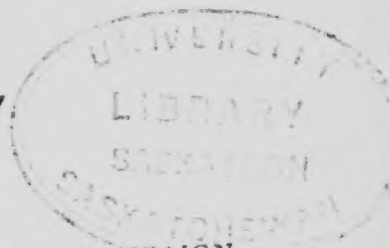
CANADIAN LABOUR & PROHIBITION,

By JAMES SIMPSON

(*Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress*)

PRICE ONE PENNY.

ISSUED BY THE
NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN,
NEWTON WYLIE, *General Secretary*,
ROYAL COLONIAL CHAMBERS,
17-20, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.



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PREFACE.

Few people in this country realise to what extent the English-speaking race has successfully combated the liquor traffic. That nearly ninety per cent. of the North American continent is under a law of total prohibition, with nearly 75,000,000 English-speaking people living happily without alcoholic beverages, should be a matter of common knowledge; yet there are few in the United Kingdom who have learned of this rapid transformation to sobriety, or who grasp the significance of the onward movement of Prohibition among peoples who are our own kith and kin.

The National Educational Prohibition Campaign which is now in progress over Great Britain under the direction of a Central United Committee, aims to make the facts of what has been accomplished on this vital question in Canada and the United States known to the people here. Eminent public men from these countries have been brought over to address a series of 1,000 meetings, at which it is estimated they will tell their stories of actual experience with Prohibition to more than 300,000 people. In order to extend the influence of their visit to an even wider field, the Committee has undertaken to publish a digest of the volume of evidence presented in their addresses, in the hope that in printed form it may enter a very large number of British homes and prove of profit to all those who are seeking a solution of the liquor problem in this land. The present pamphlet is the first of a series that it is proposed to prepare for general circulation. In it we learn the story of Canada's remarkable progress in overcoming the menace of the liquor traffic since the outbreak of the present war. Mr. Spence, who is a competent student and observer, speaks with unquestionable authority; and he has been wise in devoting the major part of his treatise, not to arguments, but to that which is of much greater importance, results. Mr. James Simpson, Canada's Labour leader, adds a brief note in which he shows that Prohibition is consistent with the aims of the Labour movement, and in which he points out that without the support of the working men of Canada, Prohibition could never have been accomplished. This inspiring account of what our young British Dominion has done in an earnest endeavour to cleanse her national life, and incidentally to add force to her part in the present world conflict, should command the attention of every student of social and political economy, and of every good citizen in Great Britain whose patriotism is broad enough and deep enough to desire to see our home life made more wholesome and our people freed from bondage to a custom that is degrading and destructive of the most valuable things they possess.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

WHAT ?

The Dominion Parliament alone has the power to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and inter-Provincial trade in liquor. Provincial Legislatures can deal only with the sale.

As a war measure the Dominion Government has entirely prohibited the use of grain in the manufacture of spirituous liquor for beverage purposes. Legislation has also been passed aiding to some extent the enforcement of Provincial Prohibition Laws. This, however, is inadequate. The beneficial results of Provincial enactments would be greatly increased by effective Federal legislation. A strong campaign is now being waged in the Dominion for National Prohibition.

Eight Provinces of Canada—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia—have enacted Prohibitory Laws to the full extent of their constitutional powers, all but the first-named within the last thirty months.

The remaining Province, Quebec, through the exercise of Local Veto, has 1,097 municipalities "dry," and only 90 municipalities "wet." The capital city, Quebec (55,000 population), voted "dry" October, 1917, by 3,300 majority.

WHY ?

Economic as well as moral reasons brought Prohibition to Canada. Business men, manufacturers, railway corporations, miners, lumbermen, in seeking the highest efficiency in the conduct of their various industries, found the liquor traffic was like sand in the machinery. Wage-earners, farmers, industrial workers, saw their earning power lessened. Merchants saw cash going over the bar instead of over the counter, while the lower standard of living through drinking habits meant a lesser demand for goods of all kinds. Insurance statistics demonstrated the greater longevity of abstainers. Medical science pronounced against the use of alcohol as a beverage. Indeed, progressive men in practically every department of human activity found the liquor traffic hurtful. Added to all this was the influence of the Christian Church and the desire upon the part of those working for the social betterment and moral uplift of the people, who saw in the liquor traffic an enemy and hindrance to all good and an ally of everything evil.

Another class helped on Prohibition: this was made up of the victims of intemperance, many of whom voted to give themselves and their families a fresh start under better conditions.

HOW ?

Prohibition was not gained suddenly. It came as the result of many years of earnest, self-sacrificing, consistent, hard campaigning. It was not a moral whim brought about by war conditions, but rather the culmination of progressive legislation.

Students of the problem of intemperance early found that drinking and drunkenness, with their attendant evils, were in proportion to the facilities for obtaining intoxicants; and while personal habit could only be dealt with by educational and suasion means, the social institution of the liquor traffic could only be dealt with by law. Hence by means of restrictive provisions in licence legislation, and by power given to the people to reduce licences or to abolish them locally by local veto, the liquor traffic was gradually hemmed in and crowded out in many of the Provinces of Canada. For example, the following table shows the record of progress in Ontario.

Ontario's Record of Progress.

Year.	Total Municipalities	Wet	Dry.	Maj. Wet.	Maj. Dry.	Number Licences.
1875	—	—	—	—	—	6,185
1885	—	—	—	—	—	3,970
1895	—	—	—	—	—	3,151
1905	794	607	187	420	—	2,836
1906	794	552	242	310	—	2,691
1907	794	508	286	222	—	2,521
1908	804	492	312	180	—	2,432
1909	807	475	332	143	—	2,328
1910	812	407	405	2	—	2,200
1911	822	380	440	—	60	1,938
1912	828	365	463	—	98	1,841
1913	835	333	502	—	169	1,774
1914	842	322	520	—	198	1,686
1915	847	305	542	—	237	1,610
1916	851	277	574	—	297	1,519
Licences extended from May 12th to Sept. 16th, 1916						1,448
September 17th, 1916						Prohibition came into force

The Argument of Experience.

No stronger argument as to the soundness and effectiveness of Prohibition could be given than the fact of its spread. Had the law not been a success where tried, the movement would have had diminishing, not increasing force. It was because people saw the good results in other places that they adopted the measure for themselves.

Moreover, during these years opportunity was given for the repeal of Prohibition any time after it had been in force for three years. But such was its success that in the last six years of the Local Option period, out of 1,330 opportunities for repeal, in 1,260 cases the law was so firmly established that there was not even sufficient opposition to bring the matter to a vote. Seventy repeal contests were brought out in the six years. The law was sustained in 69 of these cases.

It was by means of petitions, plebiscites, and referenda that the electors of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia secured Provincial Prohibition.

Many men who were not teetotalers, who would take a drink while facilities were provided, were good enough citizens to not put their own desire, pleasure, or custom, or even their opinions of personal rights, before the good of the community as a whole.

The gaining of Municipal Prohibition by localities in the various Provinces meant practical demonstrations or object-lessons of the soundness of the principle of prohibitive legislation and the effectiveness of its operation. Thus the dry area spread, public opinion was built up, and strong, sure foundation was laid for larger measures. Prohibition is now firmly established in six of the eight Provinces, not as a war measure, but as a permanent legislative reform.

Over 7,000,000 Canadians to-day live in communities that have for ever banished the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

RESULTS.

Prohibition in Canada has proven a success. It has justified the claims of its promoters, and largely falsified the predictions of its opponents.

Summed up, testimony from all quarters shows the effects of Prohibition to have been:—

1. Retail and wholesale business increased and improved; a larger proportion of cash trade; a greater demand for the better class of goods.

2. Increased regularity, punctuality, and efficiency of workers, resulting in greater earnings for labour and larger returns for capital.

3. More employment at better wages; better conditions and greater safety of work; higher standard of living.

4. Rent and taxes more promptly paid, artisans building and buying homes for themselves.

5. Home life bettered; wages formerly wasted now used for family comforts and luxuries.

6. Savings bank deposits increased; money diverted from bar and liquor shop to channels of honourable trade, giving health, strength, and vitality to business generally.

7. Hotel accommodation improved—now quieter, cleaner, safer, and more homelike.

8. Schools and colleges better attended; improvement in health and morale of pupils; better results from work of teachers.

9. Decrease in drunkenness and crime; fewer police cases; ability to apply prison reform methods more successfully.

10. Poverty and pauperism lessened; ignorance and vice diminished; social reform work of all kinds helped and made effective.

11. Many former opponents of Prohibition have been converted to the support of that measure by the operation of the law, and public opinion is to-day more pronounced in favour of this

method of dealing with the evil of intemperance than when the various laws were enacted.

12 Prohibition has come to stay in Canada, not as a war measure, but as a permanent legislative reform.

EVIDENCE.

In support of the foregoing statement much evidence might be adduced from the great wealth of material available. The facts and opinions which are cited might be multiplied many times, for it is safe to say that no reform measure ever adopted in Canada has given such general satisfaction as has Prohibition.

SOME PREMIERS SPEAK.

NOVA SCOTIA.—“Regard prohibitive legislation in Nova Scotia as very beneficial.”
(SIR) G. H. MURRAY.

MANITOBA.—“Results are certainly beneficial, and the Act working better than I ever expected.”
(HON.) T. C. NORRIS.

SASKATCHEWAN.—“Crime has decreased, and one of our gaols has been closed. Money formerly spent on liquor now finds its way into more legitimate channels, and the prosperity of the Province as a whole has been increased.”
(HON.) W. M. MARTIN.

ONTARIO.—“We have now had twelve months' experience of the Ontario Temperance Act, and I am thankful to be able to say that the operation of the law has come up to my greatest expectations. . . . Employers of labour are unanimously of opinion that our people are doing more work and better work than ever before. . . . A patriotic purpose of the highest order has been served. . . . Official figures indicate a large decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness. . . . The Act has been instrumental in adding greatly to the comfort and happiness of thousands of our people. . . .”
(SIR) WILLIAM HEARST.

PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN TESTIFY.

HON. A. B. HUDSON, Attorney-General of Manitoba.—“The Act has done more good than any legislation ever passed by the Province.”

SIR HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, Former Premier of Manitoba.—“There is decidedly less crime. Customers are paying their accounts more promptly and with more regularity. Money formerly spent at the bars is now being expended in purchasing food and clothing. Many people who at first were opposed to the measure and voted against it are now decidedly in favour of it.”

HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., President of the Privy Council in Canada's New War Cabinet.—“The results have been so satisfactory that large numbers of those who were opposed to the adoption of the measure are now its warm supporters. Thousands of wives and children are better clothed, better fed, and know more of the real meaning of ‘home’ to-day than they ever knew before. Crime has been substantially reduced; the efficiency and earning power of the workers materially increased; business has

been stimulated. The whole country is enjoying freedom from the constant menace of the open bar."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

An investigation was conducted by the Social Service Council of the Church of England in Canada as to the exact results of the working of Prohibition. The conclusion reached is set out in an official document as follows:—

"Prohibition laws in the six Provinces that have enacted them are working well; but the measure of their success is in exact ratio to the determination of the authorities to enforce them. While Provincial Prohibition is good, Dominion Prohibition would be infinitely better. The benefits gained from these laws are almost incalculable, and the very thought of going back to the old system is out of the question. *In a word, the Church of England in Canada is solid for Prohibition.*"

This declaration was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Social Service Council held at Ottawa in September, 1917.

FIGURES THAT TALK.

The Manitoba Government has published figures showing a reduction in drunkenness of 80 per cent., of all crime of 58 per cent. In the city of Winnipeg, during the last three months of Licence the police arrested 813 "drunks," in the first three months of Prohibition only 161. In Brandon, Fair Week under Licence showed 71 cases of drunkenness, under Prohibition five.

From an official statement just issued by the Alberta Government the following table is compiled giving the effect of Prohibition in the four principal cities of that Province.

	General Average of Convictions for four years before Prohibition.	One year under Prohibition.	Decrease per cent.
CALGARY.			
All offences	4,032	1,663	58
Drunks	386	94	75
Vagrants	501	78	84
EDMONTON.			
All offences	3,938	884	78
Drunks	1,879	57	96
Vagrants	323	29	91
LETHBRIDGE.			
All offences	871	560	35
Drunks	441	225	48
Vagrants	145	26	78
MEDICINE HAT.			
All offences	909	404	51
Drunks	124	35	71
Vagrants	58	12	79
WHOLE PROVINCE.			
All offences	12,706	5,152	59
Drunks	3,620	393	89
Vagrants	1,204	164	86

It must be borne in mind that the full effects of Prohibition cannot be realized during the first months or even years of its operation; also that up to the present only the *sale* of liquor is prohibited.

ONTARIO MAYORS.

A questionnaire was sent to the Mayors of the principal cities and towns of the Province of Ontario asking for an opinion of the effect of the first year of Prohibition. Sixty-nine telegraphic replies were received; fifty-nine were decidedly favourable, nine non-committal, and one unfavourable. The following are brief extracts from some of these messages:—

KELWATIN.—Conditions improved. Drunkenness rare.

NORTH BAY.—Prohibition unqualified success here.

NEW Liskeard.—Drunkenness is practically unknown. Only two cases during the year.

NAPANEE.—People who were the largest supporters of the bar find themselves with money to buy necessities and even luxuries for their homes.

AYLMER.—First year Prohibition decided success. Cases drunkenness very rare. "Drunks" have gone to work. Home life nearer the ideal. Efficiency of labour increased.

LINDSAY.—Business men of community unanimous in expressing great benefits to business.

WALLACEBURG.—More than satisfied. No gangs round street corners. A drunken man a rare occurrence. Manufacturing industries unanimous for continuance.

THESSALON.—Business improved. Homes happy. Social conditions better. Savings accounts started by families previously in want.

WATERLOO.—Gives general satisfaction. Many opponents converted.

KINGVILLE.—Drunkenness a thing of the past.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—People who formerly opposed Prohibition admit its great benefit. It has come to stay.

LONDON.—Prohibition working satisfactorily.

KINGSTON.—All dire prophesies re Prohibition are proving groundless. Merchants report more trade than ever.

OTTAWA.—Results physically and financially incalculable.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

No class of men have a more intimate knowledge of the exact community conditions than those who publish our newspapers. The *Pioneer* recently sent out an inquiry to some of the principal editors in Ontario. Fifty-eight replies were received, not a single one being unfavourable. Following are extracts which give a fair sample of the general opinion.

"We want downright facts to-day more than anything else."—*Ruskin*.

WILL YOU HELP?

A first edition of 100,000 copies of this pamphlet is being issued in order that the public may know something of the really remarkable statements and documentary evidence given in a recent series of Addresses in England and Scotland by Mr. Ben H. Spence, member of the Toronto Board of Trade, respecting the operation and success of Prohibition in the City of Toronto and the great Dominion of Canada.

To spread this valuable information, and that of similar evidence from the United States and other countries, the Central United Committee in charge of the present Educational Campaign appeal for the necessary funds to meet the cost of printing and circulating the pamphlets as well as that of holding 1,000 Meetings and Conferences in various parts of the country. **WILL YOU HELP?** If so, fill in the form below and send it with your donation to the Honorary Treasurer. By this action on your part you will at least be doing something to assist in suppressing the acknowledged evils arising from the continuance of the Liquor Traffic in this country.

The secular press practically ignores any record of the soul-stirring moral upheaval on this question going on in different parts of the world, and even the religious papers make only a passing and most inadequate reference, so that some special effort to bring the facts home to the British public becomes imperative. Your help, be it large or small, will be gratefully received by the Committee.

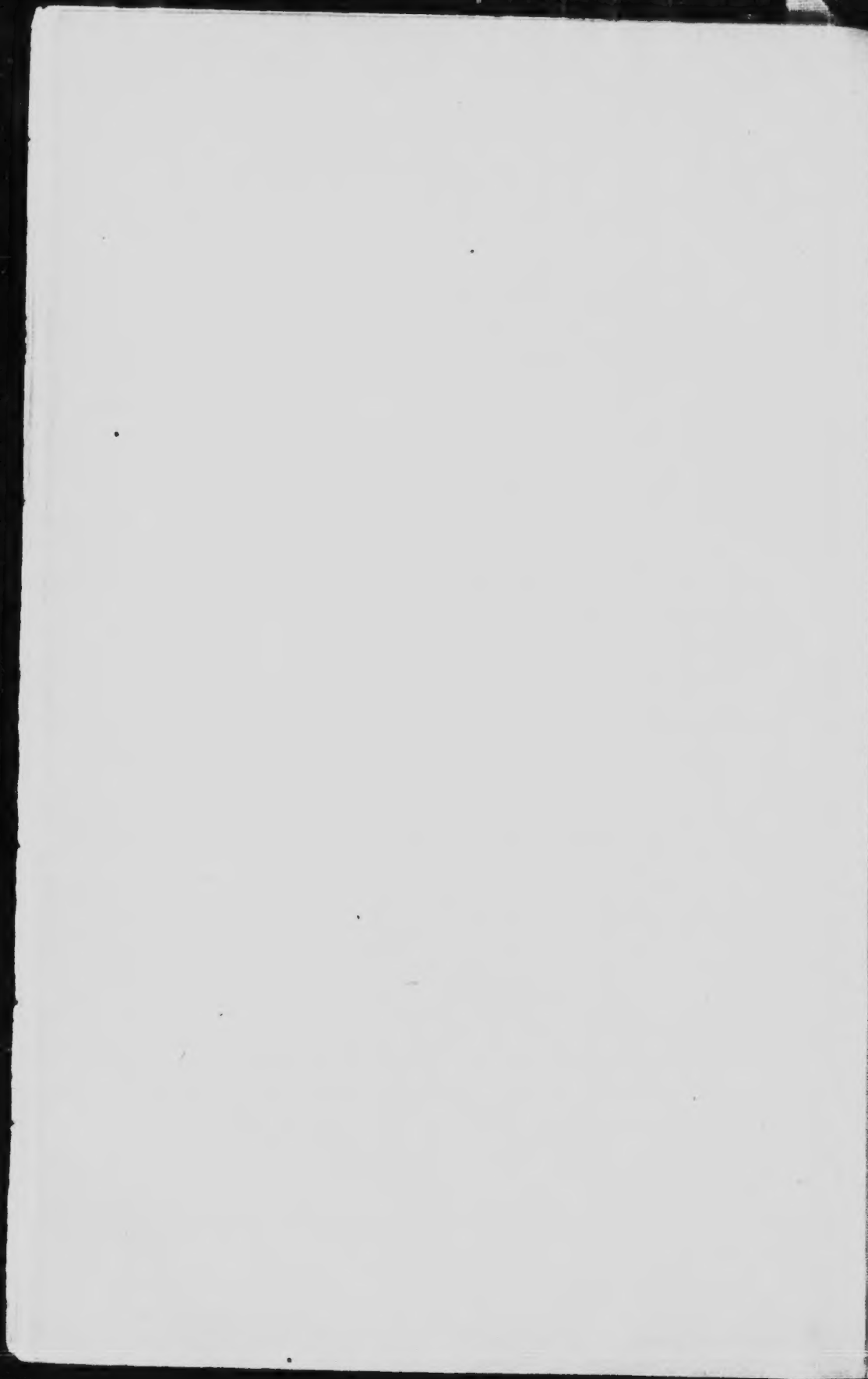
To the Right Hon. T. R. FERENS, M P.,
19, Craven Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2

*Enclosed please find donation of £ s. d. toward
the printing and circulating of information respecting the
operation and results of Prohibition Laws in other English
speaking countries.*

Name _____

Address _____

All Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed and made payable
to the "NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN."



Welland Telegraph. The Act has justified itself in the eyes of former critics, and has countless friends who a year ago were enemies

Elora Express.—Business men satisfied; wage-earners personally affected buy more and better goods, paying promptly. Home life better in consequence. Act steadily growing in favour. Return to old conditions unthinkable.

Hamilton Spectator.—By all but a small fraction of the people here Prohibition is rated a great success. Experience has turned many former opponents into enthusiastic supporters. The general opinion is that it is here to stay, and that no referendum after the war could bring the liquor traffic back

Huntsville Forester.—Thoroughly convinced prohibitory legislation of great general benefit; drunkenness almost wholly unknown here since Act was passed. Merchants declare cash business has improved, and many old accounts wiped out.

Fort Frances Times.—The stores are prospering better than ever. All lines of business are on the increase, except the undertakers. The workmen and their families are better dressed and are becoming better citizens

Goderich Star.—Marked improvement in home life has resulted from Prohibition.

Oshawa Reformer.—After a year's experience with Prohibition here, scarcely one man can be found—except possibly the hotel-keepers, and not all of them—who would advocate a return to Licence. The town never had so much sobriety, industry, and thrift before. Merchants' bills are better paid, and the town never had so much money in circulation and was never so prosperous.

Acton Free Press.—Homes better supplied with food and clothing, and children are better clothed. Prohibition has resulted in substantial practical benefit. No more bars for Acton for ever.

There is not another single issue or policy before the people of Canada to-day regarding which there is the same unanimity of opinion as there is in reference to the success of Prohibition.

TORONTO BUSINESS MEN.

The writer, being a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, sent to his fellow members, under date September 26th, a letter asking them to give their "frank opinion as to the working of Prohibition in Toronto and its effect, beneficial or otherwise, particularly with regard to business conditions." To this over 400 replies were received within a few days, covering practically every line of business, and from the most influential firms doing business in the "Queen City" of Canada. The replies received to this inquiry represent the verdict of the Toronto business world, not in regard to the theory of Prohibition but the actual working of the law after one year's experience. They do not "argue." They simply testify

It must be remembered that the opponents of Prohibition have contended that even if Prohibition could be worked in rural districts or small places, it was impossible in large centres of population. Toronto is a metropolitan city of nearly 500,000 people.

Out of the 400 replies received only nine express unfavourable opinion. The following are extracts from some of the letters:—

ROBINS, LIMITED.

Real Estate and Investments.

We find that the artisan class, with whom we have had so much business in the last twelve to fifteen years, make their payments on lot purchases more promptly; that these people seem much happier, are better dressed; and instead of going to the saloons, as the head of the house has been accustomed to do in the past when he gets his pay on a Saturday, he now takes his family to a good picture show.

(Sgd) F. B. ROBINS, President.

CANADIAN ALLIS-CHALMERS, LIMITED.

Locomotives, Structural Steel, Etc.

There is no question that the effect has been very beneficial from the standpoint of industry; and if industrial conditions have been improved, it is safe to argue that the men themselves have been improved as well, because *it is the improvement in the men which has caused the improvement in industry.*

(Sgd) MELVILLE ROBERTS, Manager of Works.

NERLICH & Co.

Fancy Goods, Glassware, Tobacconists.

Although my firm has suffered considerably through the enactment of the Prohibition Law, having thousands of dollars worth of glassware in stock, used only by the liquor trade, I frankly state that the closing of the bar-rooms has proven beneficial to business, wholesale and retail trade.

(Sgd) E. NERLICH.

E. L. RUDDY Co., LTD

Outdoor Advertising

The thing that has impressed me most since the Temperance Law came into effect, is the fact that practically all of my friends who are drinking men are better satisfied to have things as they are now than as they were before. They are unanimous in their opinion that it is better from a practical business as well as an ethical standpoint that there be no drinking to interrupt business hours.

(Sgd) FRANK H. ROWE.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus and Supplies

Before Prohibition went into effect you were never sure just when the men in the factories were going to be away from work, and this trouble has been rectified to a large extent.

(Sgd) E. K. M. WEBB.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY.

We have found present Temperance legislation beneficial in a business way from every point of view.

E. HOLT GURNEY.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BRICK COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

I believe this is the only thing which has made it possible for us to satisfactorily carry on our business during the past few months. Owing to the high wages which we have been paying, we would ordinarily have expected to be short of men for several days after each pay day. I understand, however, that instead of this, our men, who are paid semi-monthly, save one pay and live on the other pay.

F. B. M. MCFARREN, General Manager.

MASON & RISCH, LIMITED.

Piano Manufacturers.

Some months ago I visited the Canadian West, and was struck at the unanimity of our managers in various Western centres in saying that the closing of the bars had been a tremendous factor in providing the people with money to spend for all kinds of articles of merchandise, including our own line, and that this in a very large measure accounted for their ability to make good reports.

HENRY H. MASON, General Manager.

E. STERLING DEAN.

Advertising Agency.

In a small town which we frequently visit, the jail has within the last year been turned into a Red Cross headquarters. This in itself is a pretty strong comment on the effect of Prohibition.

E. S. DEAN.

THE IMPERIAL VARNISH AND COLOR CO.

Manufacturers of Paints and Varnishes

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the beneficial results in Toronto and throughout the Province of Ontario.

T. F. MONYPENNY, Vice-President & Sales Manager.

POLSON IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

Steel Shipbuilders, Engineers, and Boilermakers

Lost time has been cut down 80 per cent.

Labour disputes are almost entirely absent.

The general demeanour of the men is much pleasanter.

We would never consent to go back to the old order of affairs.

W. NEWMAN, M.A., Works Manager.

THE DOMINION FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Taken all through, I do not think there are a thousand respectable citizens in the City of Toronto, outside of those who are financially interested or would be profiting from the sale, who would vote for the return of the bar under any conditions.

NEIL W. RENWICK.

JAMES LUMBERS CO., LIMITED.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

I consider Prohibition one of the best moves that has ever come into force. On calling on the trade, retail grocers state that they have not near the trouble now of getting in their money that they had previous to the enforcing of Prohibition.

L. O. LUMBERS.

THE STANDARD FUEL CO. OF TORONTO, LTD.

Coal and Wood Dealers.

Our employees are stronger physically, brighter mentally, and now take a pride in their work - e.g., our horses receive attention which they did not get formerly. Several have moved into better houses or are arranging to purchase a house formerly rented.

(Sgd) **JAMES A. GLOVER, Secretary & Treasurer**

BELL TELEPHONE CO.

I have always been a moderate drinker with strong accent on the adjective. Before the war I was opposed to Prohibition. It is beyond question that Prohibition in this Province has worked great good. Among business men you never hear adverse criticism. It is generally admitted that the law will never be repealed.

(Sgd) **K. J. DUNSTAN, Superintendent.**

H. L. WATTS, LIMITED.

Manufacturers Infants' Wear, Children's, Girls' and Misses' Dresses.

The beneficial effect of Prohibition in Toronto has been very noticeable in this respect, namely, that the women folks have more money to spend since the husband is able to take home a full envelope. I find this noticeable in the better class of garments which the women are buying.

(Sgd) **H. L. WATTS, Secretary & Manager.**

A. R. GREENE & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents

I never realized what a blight the liquor traffic was on this city until it was removed. I notice a change in the better class of business men as well as in the poorer people. There is a clearer atmosphere everywhere. Where formerly I was solicited for the price of a meal by some poor loafer every few blocks in this district nearly every day, this has not occurred for nearly a year now. My associates who were formerly moderate drinkers, all say they will

vote against the liquor ever coming back, and not one of us believes it will ever return to Ontario.

(Sgd) A. R. GREENE.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

I am very pleased to say that although I did not in any way assist in the obtaining of Prohibition for this city, and was, in fact, rather opposed to the idea, my observations of the beneficial effects of it in this city have completely converted me to become an ardent supporter of the movement.

A HENDERSON, Manager.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

Although I have always been opposed to it for reasons which I need not enter into here, now that it has become law and we have had a trial of it for a year, the effects have been so beneficial generally that I would vote in favour of it being kept in force.

W. K. McNAUGHT, President

(ex-Member of Parliament).

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

I may say, being an Englishman and never having been a teetotaler, having lived in England until I was 21 years of age, I was somewhat opposed to the principle of Prohibition. I am pleased, however, to confess that so far as I have been able to judge, Prohibition has been a great success and a great blessing in this Province.

GEORGE A. WOODS, President & Managing Director.

CAULFEILD, BURNs & GIBSON, LIMITED.

Importers and Manufacturers of Men's Furnishings.

I have made it my special care to interview customers coming in from outside town re the effect of Prohibition, and without an exception every one said it had a most beneficial effect. One party told me he opposed it as he thought it would hurt his business, but that he had done 50 per cent. more business than he ever did before; and we know that it has been very beneficial to Toronto, not only in a business sense, but in a moral, which is, after all, the most important.

H. J. CAULFEILD.

CANADIAN LINK-BELT CO., LTD

Link-Belts, Steel Chains, Sprocket Wheels, Etc

Prohibition has worked great advantages in Toronto. We were a little worried about getting proper production from our foundry when we learned that Prohibition was to go into effect, since we were told that all of the moulders had to have their liquor; but we have been able to secure everything we required, in spite of large demands and unusual labour conditions prevailing at present.

E. C. BURTON, Manager.

MASSEY-HARRIS Co. LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements in the Empire.

There has been a great increase of sobriety in our city since the Act came into force, and this naturally has added not only to the happiness of the families formerly affected, but also to the general prosperity of the community.

So far as our own business is concerned, there has been a marked improvement in regularity of our employees, particularly after pay day.

THOS. FINDLEY, President.

T. EATON & Co., LTD.

Largest Departmental Store in Canada.

I am connected with a business where we employ about 18,000 people, and I must say we have never had as little trouble with our people as we have had since the bar has been abolished in Toronto, and I am quite sure that we will never see a bar in Toronto again.

CHAS. BOOTH.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

It goes without saying that it is of the greatest benefit to the railroads. Among the large number of employees such as this Company has, there are always a certain number who lose control of themselves to such an extent that they come to their duty under the influence. Prohibition, from my observations, has entirely done away with this.

W. H. FARRELL, Superintendent Toronto Terminus.

THE ONTARIO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

We know of no merchant or manufacturer, whose business is not partially or wholly dependent on the liquor trade, who is not convinced that Prohibition is a good thing for business.

In our business we find that chauffeurs are more reliable and that owners have more confidence in them.

R. C. KILGOUR, President & Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Where the working men and their families were previously opposed to Prohibition they have now become in many cases strong advocates of it. A former bar-tender, for example, told me personally that he regarded the Prohibition Act "as about the best thing that ever happened." A working man's wife says that her home "is just like heaven now." Another one says that "he is like what he used to be when we were just married."

(Prof.) FRANKLIN JOHNSON, JR., Director.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.

Largest Packers and Provision Merchants in the Dominion.

The constant report has been that many people who previously spent their earnings at the bar, are now buying with same, boots, clothing, and groceries, resulting in their families being properly clad and fed, whereas before, they were left in some cases to charity.

The result I notice directly in the business which occupies my daily attention is that certain men that used to be away now and again on a periodical spree are now working with us steadily, resulting again in their savings going to better things.

F. F. WHITE.

No amount of sophistry, academic arguing, specious reasoning, appeal to prejudice, or calumny of opponents can offset the cold, hard facts herein set out. Through all the dust of discussion as to principles, controversy as to methods, the distorted imaginings of possible cataclysmic social results, this great fact stands out boldly—**Prohibition works.** Call it a fool method if you will. **It gets results.** Pipe about its impracticability. **It pays** financially, socially, politically, morally. When tried, it pleases, it makes friends by its operation. In a word,

PROHIBITION MAKES GOOD.

APPENDIX.

LABOUR AND LIQUOR IN CANADA.

BY JAMES SIMPSON,

Vice-President Canadian Trades and Labour Congress.

Convinced by the logic of results following the enactment and enforcement of Prohibition Laws, the working men of Canada are voting the liquor traffic out of existence. Labour sees the following practical results following the adoption of Prohibition legislation:—

1. The increased sobriety of the people.
2. The increased efficiency of the workers as employees, and their increased effectiveness in dealing with their own problems.
3. Improvement in the payment of Union dues.
4. A substantial increase in the reserves of fuel and food in thousands of working men's homes.

5. Conversion of the use of property from the production and distribution of life-destroying beverages to the production and distribution of useful and necessary commodities.

6. The improvement of hotel accommodation for the travelling public.

7. The restoration of despondent and discouraged men to positions of usefulness and responsibility within the Labour movement.

8. The complete destruction of the argument that "the closing of licensed places reduces standards of wages in exact ratio to the amount of money withheld from the sellers of liquor."

9. The insistence of men for higher standards of living as they enjoy the benefits of total abstinence.

10. More co-operation between members of Labour organisations when industrial unrest develops as the result of an unjust economic order.

11. The effecting of economies in the administration of the people's affairs.

12. A reduction in the number of violations of civil and criminal laws, and in the number of cases of insanity.

13. An improvement in the environment of children, and consequent improvement of their intellectual, social, and moral condition.

14. The elimination of that degrading type of poverty which is the result of an unjust economic order, plus the result of the expenditure of money on beverages which contain a small number of units of food energy and a large amount of alcohol, which is destructive of life's physical setting.

15. Increased felicity in the home, and greater co-ordination of effort looking to the improvement of family life.

Working men of Canada have voted for Prohibition because they know

1. That of all employers the brewers and distillers exploit their workmen the most thoroughly, the element of exploitation being 71 per cent., as compared with 18 in other industries.

2. That in comparing the real exchange, use, and sale values of commodities, the money expended on alcoholic beverages brings a lower return in labour and raw-material values than almost every necessary productive industry. The statistics of American industries show that out of a total value of the products of the breweries and distilleries of that country only 7.63 per cent. is labour's share, and that raw material accounts for only 23.53 per cent. In each case the percentage is the lowest for twenty-six of the leading industries.

It is the working men of Canada who are making the prohibition of the sale of liquor possible, and without their support the success achieved could never have been attained.